

**The Saharan Dust Episode of 29 July 2002: Evidence
for the Glaciation of Mildly Supercooled
Altostratus Cloud**

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**University of Alaska Fairbanks Two-Color Polarization
Diversity Lidar (PDL) System***

Current Specifications

Operational

Wavelength (Nd:YAG)	0.532 + 1.06 μm
Peak Energy	0.35 J each color
Maximum PRF	10 Hz
Pulse Width	9 ns
Beamwidths - Transmitter	0.5 mrad
Receiver	0.2-3.8 mr high-speed shutter
Receiver Diameter	30 cm (2 telescopes)
Detectors - Visible	2, Gated PMT's
IR	2, SAPD's
Maximum Scan Rate	5.0° s ⁻¹

Data Handling

Number of Channels	4 (simultaneous)
Sample Width (resolution)	1.5 m maximum
Range gates	8 k maximum
Pulses Averaged	1 - 10
Maximum throughput	164 k samples/second
Digitizer Resolution	8 bits
Storage	8 mm video tape

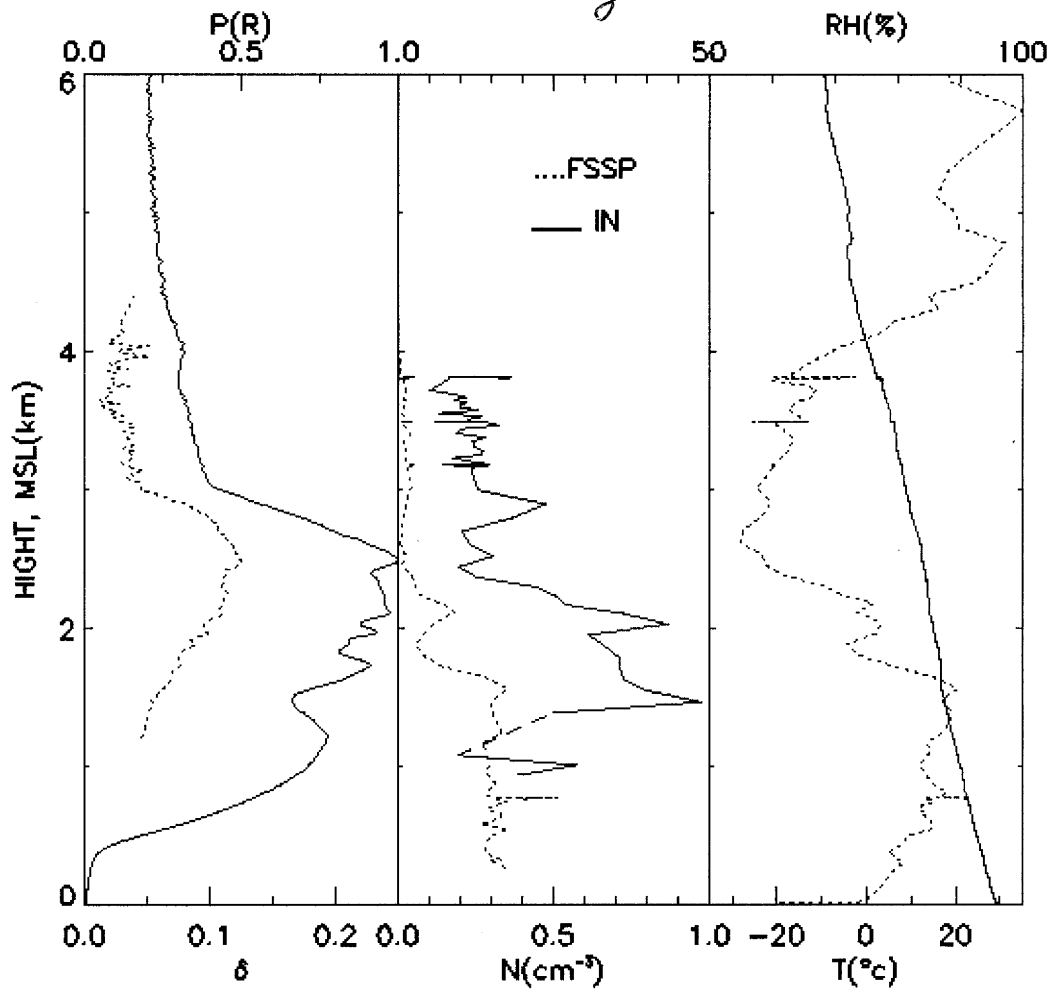
Polarization Properties

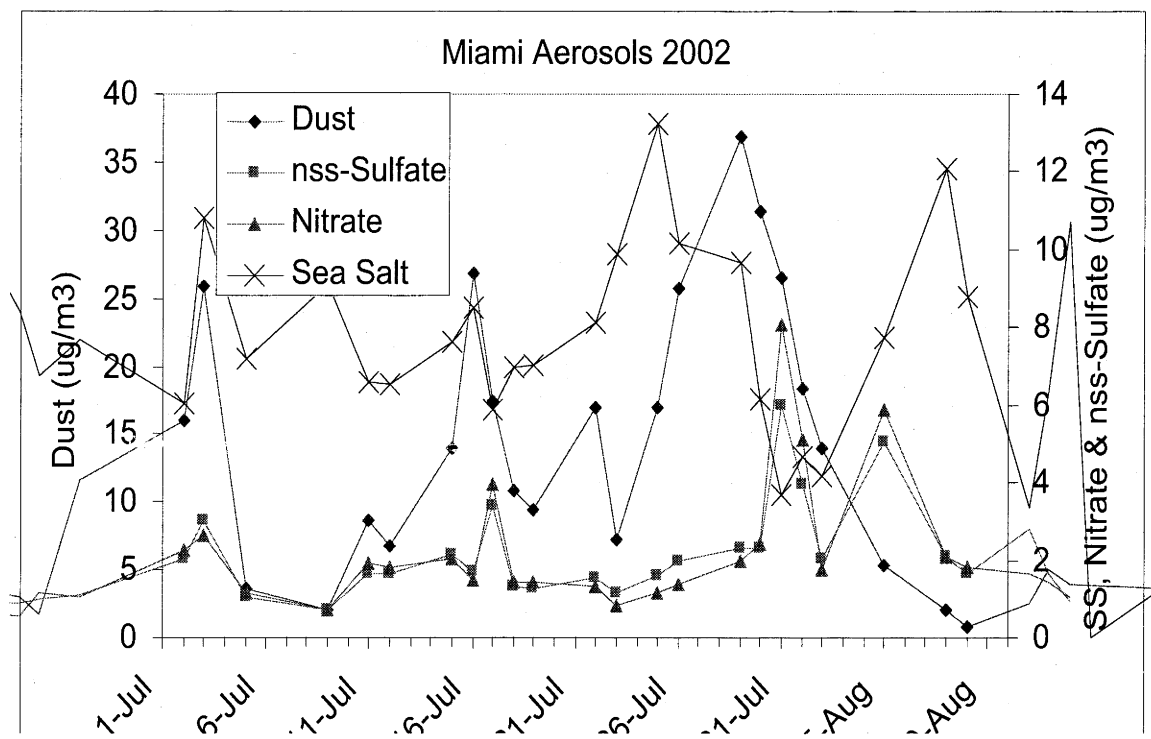
Transmitted	Vert. (Vis) + Horiz. (IR)
Received	Vert. + Horiz. (Vis. + IR)

*** Additional Equipment**

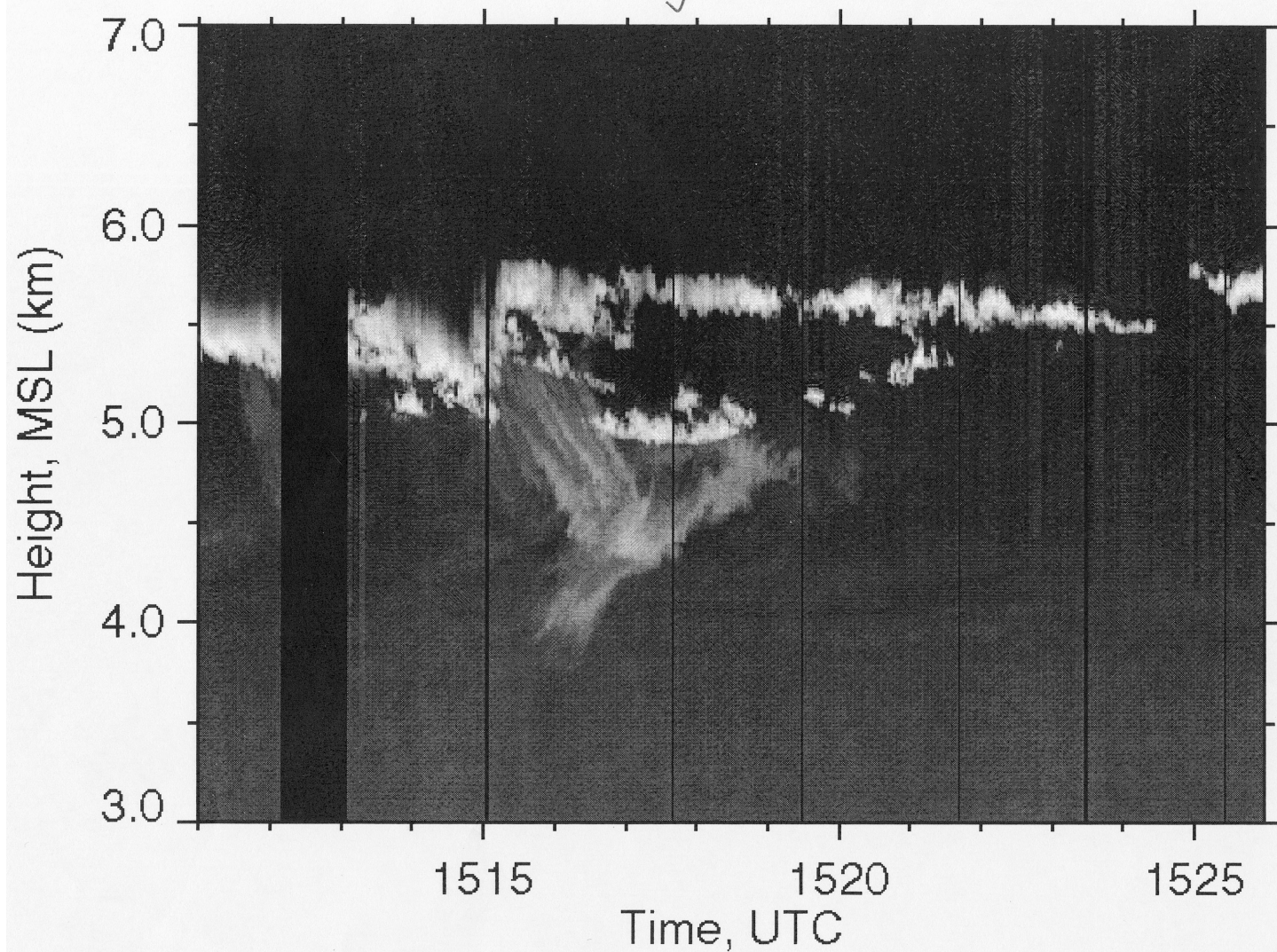
- a. All-sky video imager with time-lapse VCR
- b. PRT-5 narrow-beam (0.14°) mid-IR (9.5-11.5 μm) radiometer +
- c. Camcorder camera +
(+ aligned parallel to transmitter on lidar table)

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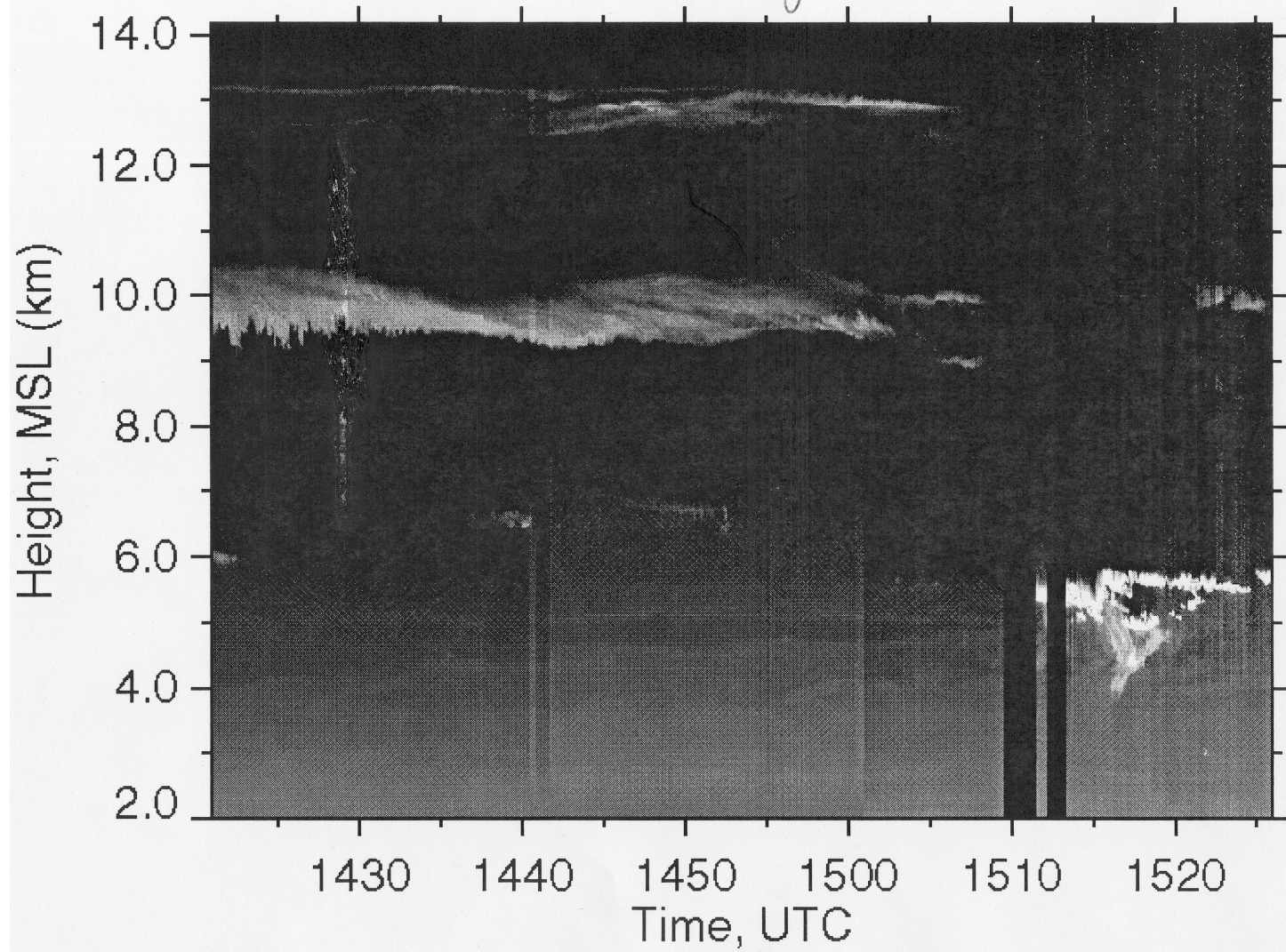


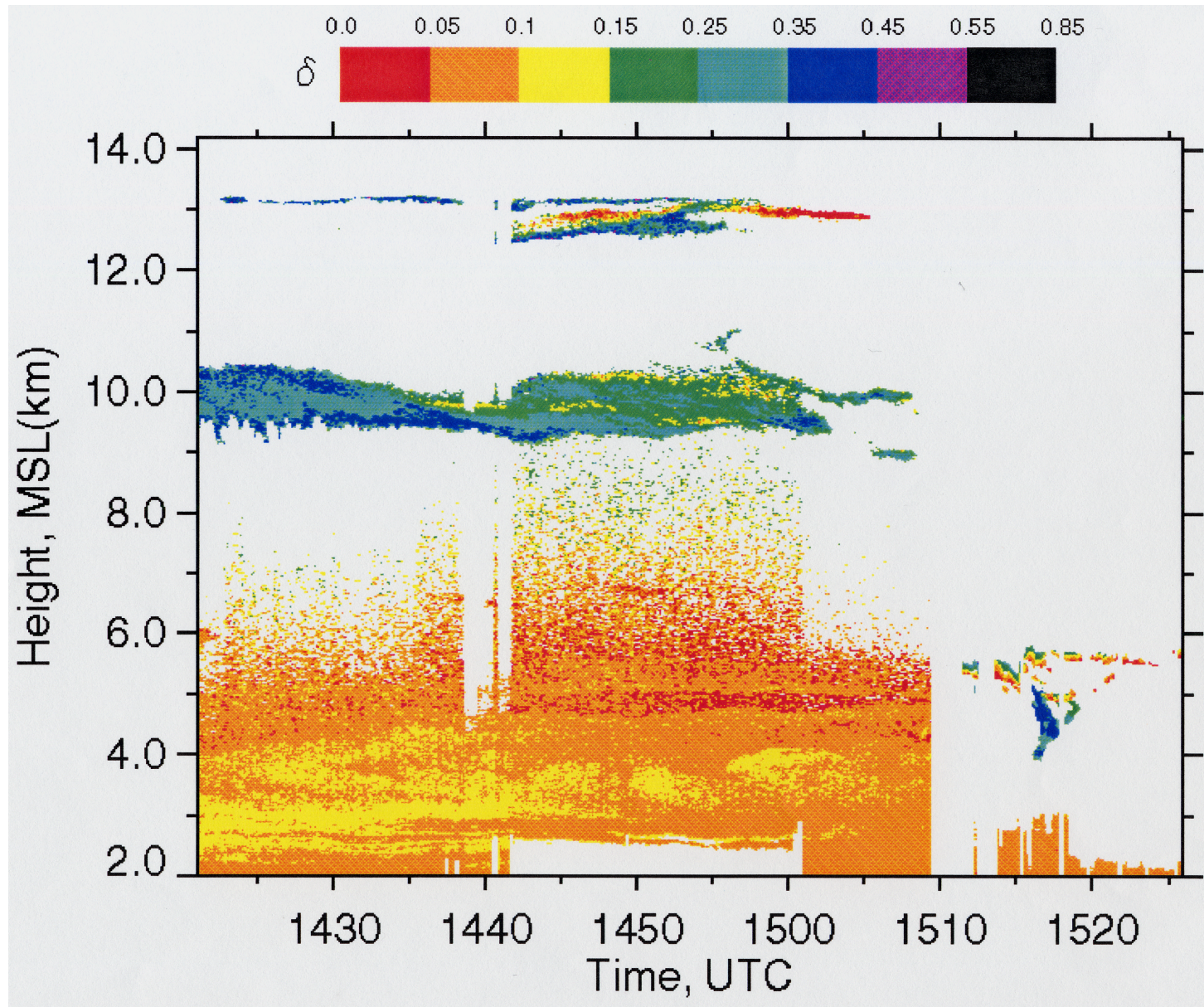


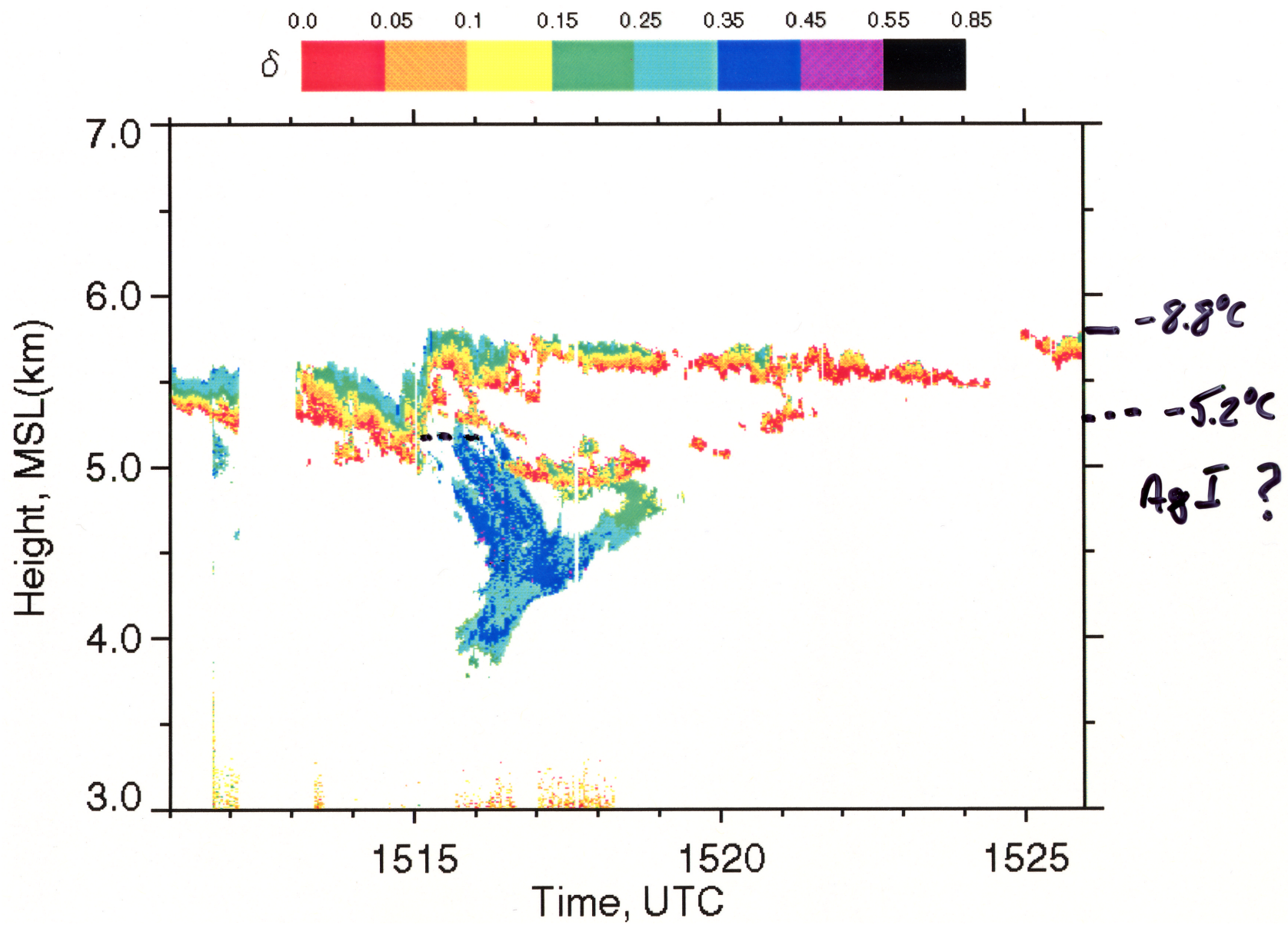
29 July 02 - altocumulus

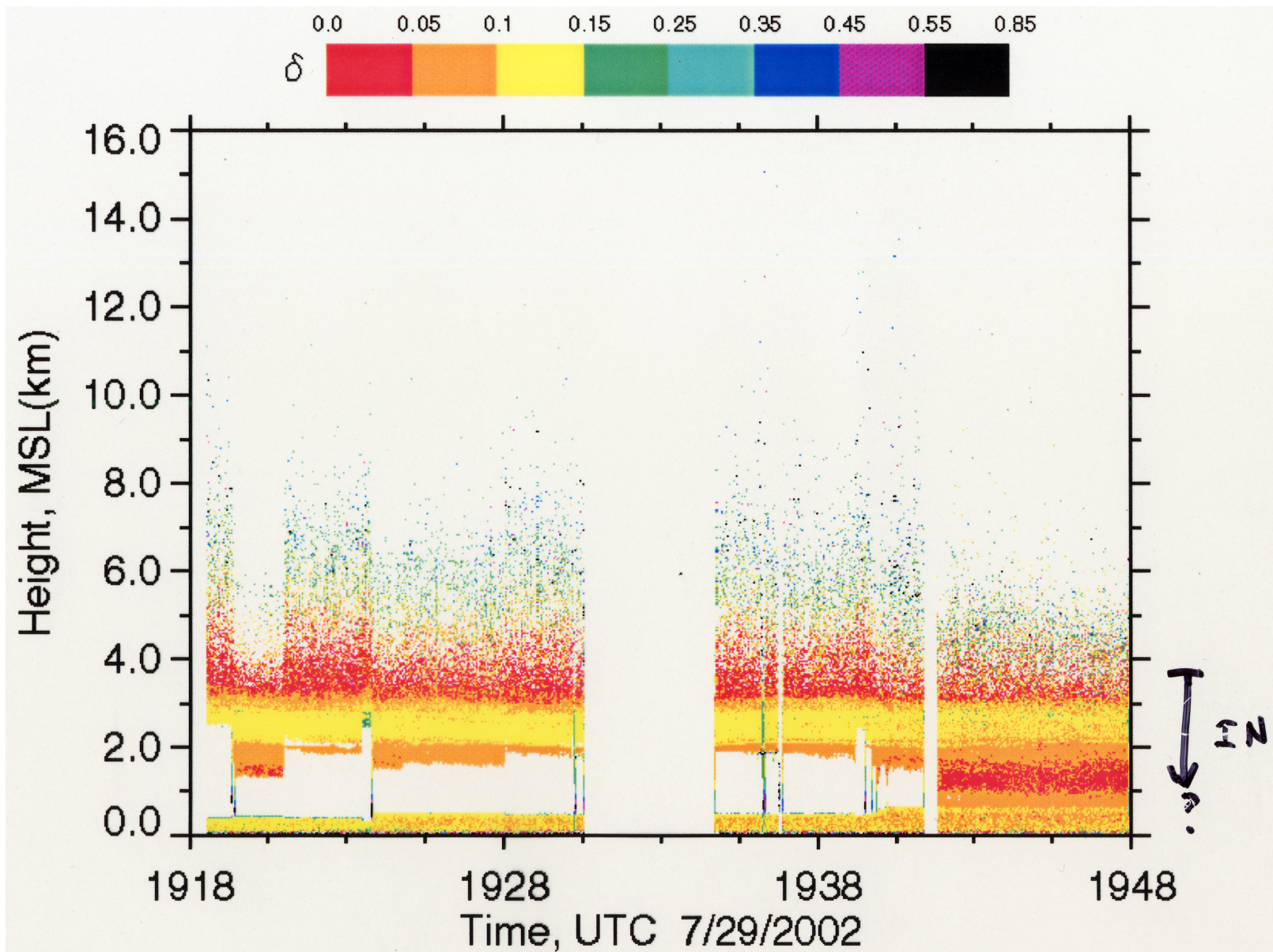


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CONCLUSION

There may be two distinct types of thunderstorm/anvil
Microphysical compositions in the CRYSTAL-FACE dataset:

Those affected by the very inactive IN from Saharan dust aerosol
(especially on 28-29 July) in boundary layer, and

Those unaffected by this aerosol